(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:1[illegible]:4[illegible] ON 28 FEB 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 14:11:[illegible] ON 28 FEB 2003

L1 42 S GLUCOCORTICOID-INDUCED (A) RECEPTOR
L2 26 DUP REM L1 (16 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3 92 S GLUCOCORTICOID (A) INDUCED (A) RECEPTOR
L4 46 DUP REM L3 (46 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5 46 S L2 OR L4
L6 0 S L2 NOT L4
L7 46 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8 4 S L7 AND (MUTANT OR MUTATION OR KNOCKOUT)
L9 [illegible] S L7 AND ANXIETY
L10 1 S L7 AND HYPERACTIVITY
L11 2 S L7 AND DEPRESSION

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:3[illegible]:[illegible]4 ON 28 FEB 2003
L12 0 S TAIL (A) SUSPENSION (A) TEST

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 14:44:41 ON 28 FEB 2003
L13 407 S L12
L14 51 S L13 AND ANXIETY
L15 184 S L12 AND DEPRESSION
L16 83 DUP REM L15 (101 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L17 76 S L16 AND MOUSE
L18 1 S L17 AND DIAGNOS?
L19 4356 S OPEN (A) FIELD (A) TEST
L20 1 S L19 AND CENTRAL (A) REGION
L21 631 S L19 AND ANXIETY
L22 248 DUP REM L21 (383 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L23 6 S L22 AND REVIEW

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:53:5[illegible] ON 28 FEB 2003

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, LIFESCI, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:54:10 ON 28 FEB 2003
L24 2 S L16 AND REVIEW

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
L3	[illegible]	([illegible] adj induced adj [illegible])	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	[illegible]
L4	[illegible]	([illegible] adj induced adj [illegible])	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	[illegible]

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 248 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4

AN 2002280930 MEDLINE

DN 22016601 PubMed ID: 12020738

TI Effects of thyroid hormone deficiency on behavior in rat strains with different predisposition to catalepsy.

AU Barykina N N; Chuguy V F; Alekhina T A; Kolpakov V G; Maksiutova A V; Kulikov A V

CS Laboratory of Evolutionary Genetics, Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, 10 Lavrentiev Avenue, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia.

SO PHYSIOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR, (2002 Apr 15) 75 (5) 733-7.
Journal code: 0151504. ISSN: 0031-9384.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200212

ED Entered STN: 20020522
Last Updated on STN: 20021227
Entered Medline: 20021224

AB The effects of thyroidectomy on **anxiety**-related behavior in the elevated plus-maze test, locomotor activity, and defecation in the **open-field test** and duration of cataleptic freezing were studied in rats of two strains differing in predisposition to catalepsy: cataleptic strain GC and its ancestor strain Wistar. Total thyroxine level was significantly decreased in control GC rats compared to that in control Wistar rats. Control Wistar and GC rats did not differ either in the percentages of open-arm entries or the time spent therein in the elevated plus-maze test or in defecation score in the **open-field test.** At the same time, control Wistar rats showed more locomotor activity compared to control GC rats in the **open-field test.** Thyroid hormone deficiency did not affect the percentages of open-arm entries and the time spent therein in the elevated plus-maze test as well as defecation score in both strains. Thyroidectomy did not alter significantly locomotor activity in Wistar rats, but produced a nearly twofold increase in locomotor activity in GC rats. The most important finding is that thyroidectomy significantly increased the expression of catalepsy in Wistar rats, which points to a role of thyroid hormones in the regulation of predisposition to cataleptic reaction.

AN 2002667510 MEDLINE
DN 22315256 PubMed ID: 12427862
TI Diminished anxiety- and **depression**-related behaviors in **mice** with selective deletion of the Tac1 gene.
AU Bilkei-Gorzo Andras; Racz Ildiko; Michel Kerstin; Zimmer Andreas
CS Laboratory of Molecular Neurobiology, Department of Psychiatry, University of Bonn, 53105 Bonn, Germany.
SO JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE, (2002 Nov 15) 22 (22) 10046-52.
Journal code: 8102140. ISSN: 1529-2401.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200211
ED Entered STN: 20021113
Last Updated on STN: 20021212
Entered Medline: 20021118
AB The tachykinin neuropeptide substance P and its receptor neurokinin 1 have been implicated in the regulation of many physiological and pathological processes, including the control of emotional behaviors. The present study examines **mice** with a targeted deletion of the Tac1 gene, which encodes the neuropeptides substance P and neurokinin A, in animal models relevant to depressive illness and anxiety. In **depression**-related paradigms, Tac1-deficient **mice** were more active in the Porsolt's forced-swimming test and the **tail-suspension test**, and they did not become hyperactive after bulbectomy. Tac1 mutant **mice** were also less fearful in several animal models of anxiety. They were more active and less affected by the light conditions in the central area of the open-field arena; they showed more social interactions in an aversive environment, they were more active in the open areas of an elevated zero-maze, and they had a reduced latency to feed in the Thatcher-Britton conflict paradigm. These results demonstrate that tachykinins are powerful mediators of **depression**-like or anxiety-related behaviors in **mice**. The tachykinin system therefore may play an important role in the regulation of emotional states and the development of anxiety disorders and **depression**